THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, May 31, 1811. No. 1278

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date. —

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale 6.n

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Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens, to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

May 14, 1811. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of June next, viz:—

Four Hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Jeremiah Wright, and by lands of Davis; by lands of Thomas Short, and by lands of the heirs of Adam Patterson There are about fifty-five acres cleared, on which is erected one square log house and stable The property of Samuel Vance and Robert Vance.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, *May* 13, 1811.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their

BOOK-STORE,

in Wood-street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE lately received a pattern book of *Wall* or *Hanging Paper*, and *Bordering*, containing from two to three hundred specimens, from one of the most extensive factories in Philadelphia. Among these specimens, persons intending to paper rooms, halls or entries, can have an opportunity of selecting such as may please their fancy. In a few weeks an order will be forwarded to Philadelphia for such paper as customers shall wish to have early in the the season, and all orders at any time will be promptly attended to.

Patterson & Hopkins

Have lately engaged in their employment, Binders from Norfolk and New-York, who execute all kinds of work in *blank stationary* and *books*, as substantially, as elegantly, and as cheaply as they are done any where else in the United States; persons having old books and books in boards that need binding, can easily make trial whether this report be true, by leaving their books at the Store to be bound.

On hand at all times, a general assortment of the most *valuable* and *recent publications* in the United States, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Their *Blank Books* are also of the same quality and price, as in the large cities.

*** Five Cents per lb. in trade, given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

N. B. The person who has the first vol. of the Scotch Minstrelsy, elegantly bound, on loan from R. Patterson, is requested to return it

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CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh

Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

ALSO, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine *ALMANACKS.*

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or grocc.

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr. *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co.*—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1. 1811. 6t.

Martha Woolard,

Respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced the

Blue-dyeing Business

in all its various branches, in Water Street. between Market and Wood Streets, where she solicits their custom, and flatters herself, that from the handsome manner which she will execute orders entrusted to her, and from her punctuality and attention, to merit the favours of the public.

Pittsburgh, *May* 14, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Butler county, on the head waters of Buffaloe, a bright bay *MARE*, 12 or 13 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a star and snip, both hind feet white, shod before with steel-toed shoes, no shoes behind, has a bell fastened round her neck with a double strap and buckle, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid on delivering said mare to *Jacob Mechling, Jr.* Esquire, Butler, or to the subscriber. FREDERICK WILE.

May 13, 1811.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

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CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 17.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

On Saturday last, the citizens of the town of New-Haven, agreeably to legal warning, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassments to which they are subjected by the operation of the Non-Intercourse Law, passed at the last session of Congress; and after having maturely deliberated on the subject, passed the following resolutions by an almost unanimous vote:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That permanent or durable laws prohibiting the citizens of this country from trading to foreign nations, are an infraction of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That prohibitions of foreign trade are partial and unjust in their operation; as they peculiarly injure the merchants, who have vested their property in shipping; whose habits of business are formed, and cannot be easily changed; and who have engaged in a lawful occupation, in confidence that they should enjoy the same freedom and protection in their employment, as every other class of citizens Equally partial and unjust are such prohibitions as they affect commercial towns, and commercial states, whose interest is primarily affected, and most sensibly injured.

Resolved, That laws restraining our trade to foreign countries are extremely prejudicial to the agricultural interest; as, by preventing the exportation of surplus productions, and circumscribing the markets, they discourage industry, and diminish the value of lands and of labour.

Resolved, That the Non-Importation Law is not within the legislative powers of the national government; the power of *prohibiting* for an unlimited time the trade of our citizens to foreign countries, not being included in the power to *regulate* that trade, and not having been surrendered by this state to the United States.

Resolved, That the Non-Importation Law is unconstitutional, and repugnant to the genius of our laws, as well as to the spirit of a free government; as the bonds required, and the penalties annexed to a breach of the law, are unreasonable and excessive.

Resolved, That the bonds required of merchants, by the Non-Importation Act, to enable them to land their goods, are not only excessive in their amount, but they are calculated to operate as a pledge to bind the merchant to his good behaviour to government; and by placing him in the power of the administration, to make him subservient to their views.

Resolved, That the fact assumed in justification of the Non-Importation Law, appears to be unfounded; the French decrees not being rescinded. Repeated advices from France announce that those decrees are still in force and declared to be the permanent law of Europe By the official letter of our government to general Armstrong, dated July 10. 1810, it was declared that "a satisfactory provision for restoring American property seized in France must be combined with a repeal of the French edicts, with a view to the non-intercourse with Great Britain"—and in a letter of Nov 2, it is declared that "in issuing the proclamation (by the president) it was presumed that this requisition, on the subject of sequestered property, *will have been satisfied.*" Yet it appears that none of the American property, seized and sequestered in France, has been restored; but that the amount has been augmented by recent sale.

Resolved, That the frequent alterations of the laws respecting trade serve to embarrass, and often to ensnare, the honest merchant.—The embargo restrained *exportation*, but permitted *importation*—the order of things is now reversed—*exportation* is permitted and *importation* restrained. This versatility in the measures of government, while it manifests want of system, perplexes the merchant, disturbs every regular plan of business, confounds all calculation, and, by rendering that unlawful to day which was yesterday lawful, tends to ensnare the most cautious men, and subject them to losses and embarrassments which no wisdom can foresee or prevent.

Resolved, That a law which permits exportation, without the right to import, aims a a fatal blow at an active commerce; as it prevents a return freight in our ships, without which, trade cannot be lucrative or worth prosecuting; and the present law, by prohibiting the importation of property purchased before the law was passed, is peculiarly injurious and oppressive, and especially to the merchants of New-Haven.

Resolved, That the course of measures pursued by our government, for a number of years past, alarms us with the apprehension that such measures are intended to depress or destroy the *active* commerce of the eastern or middle states; and thus to impair their strength, and diminish their importance—Nor are we less apprehensive that this policy aims gradually to introduce into this country, the system which prevails on the continent of Europe. Against such projects it is our duty to remonstrate with firmness; and to express our deliberate belief, that evils of this serious magnitude, will in this section of the country, meet with the most determined resistance.

Resolved, That a perseverance in interdicting importations from Great-Britain, instead of inducing the administration of that country to revoke their orders, will probably issue in measures which will subject our trade to new embarrassments, by giving rise to a circuitous trade, which would make British ships the carriers of our productions, and, by increasing the expences of freight, lessen the value of our exports. To this we may add, that such a trade, or any measures which should multiply the difficulties of exchanging productions, would increase the practice of smuggling, which not only defrauds the revenue, but begets a pernicious habit of evading the laws.

Resolved, That a commerce "embarrasesd by too much regulation" and restrictions, is destructive to morality, to fair dealing, and to that respect for law which constitutes the peace and order of society, and the best security of a free government. It removes the business from the upright merchant, who respects the law and his oath, and throws it into the hands of unprincipled men, who disregard both It multiplies spies and informers; it engenders distrust among citizens; it offers a premium for the encouragement of fraud and perjury; it creates litigation; it generates contempt for government.

Resolved, That a free trade to the British dominions is particularly advantageous to the United States; as those countries want many of our productions, while our citizens need many of the productions and manufactures of the British dominions, which they furnish in great abundance, and on the best terms: some of which are essential to our own manufactures.

Resolved, That the attempt to influence the measures of foreign governments by prohibiting a commercial intercourse with their subjects, is both inefficacious and mischievous; *inefficacious*, because no nation is sufficiently dependent, for supplies, on the trade of the United States, to be compelled by the want of them, to change a course of measures deemed essential to its safety or interest; *mischievous*, because such interruption of our foreign trade checks domestic industry and enterprise, impoverishes our own citizens, impairs our national strength and importance, and dries up a copious source of revenue; while it throws into the hands of our rivals, advantages which we naturally possess, and which sound policy dictates we should not abandon.

Resolved, That an interdiction of the trade of the United States to Great Britain tends directly to favour the views and second the operations of her powerful and inveterate enemy. We sincerely desire a free commerce with both belligerent nations, and with other nations concerned in the war, upon principles of impartial neutrality. And we still believe that our government may adjust the differences with the British cabinet, on principles compatible with our interest and with our national honour.

Resolved, That the United States have no less cause to be alarmed at the enormous power of France, than to be indignant at the injuries and insults which her sovereign offers to our country. Under his orders, our ships have been burnt and sunk on the high seas; our seamen have been imprisoned, and our property seized, in violation of a solemn treaty, and in contempt of all the laws of good faith, of humanity and of honour. An immense amount of American property is now held in sequestration by the Emperor, as a pledge to insure our compliance with his dictates; which when stripped of a slight covering of phraseology, explicitly require our government to wage war with Great Britain. Such wrongs has our government long borne, with no expression of indignation but in diplomatic murmurs—injuries and outrages to which no nation not degraded to the dust, would for a moment submit. We wish for neutrality and for peace; but if compelled to relinquish neutrality, we are free to declare, that we cannot consent to be the degraded instruments of forging more chains for the human race, and of extending that frightful despotism which now desolates Europe All Europe testifies that the auxiliaries of France, like the allies of ancient Rome while employed in rivetting the chains of other nations, are made the humble instruments of forging chains for themselves.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that a memorial be presented to the general assembly at their approaching session, praying them to use their influence to obtain a repeal of the Non-Importation Law, and to oppose as far as their constitutional powers extend, every attempt of the national government to restrain the foreign commerce of this state.

Voted, That the selectmen transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the selectmen of the several county towns in this state, and such other towns as they may judge expedient; praying them to co-operate with this town, in relation to the objects of the resolutions.

Voted, That the selectmen in behalf of the town, sign the petition to the general assembly, passed at this meeting; and that the representatives from this town be requested to present the same.

Voted, That James Hillhouse, William W. Woolsey, Elias Chapman, Noah Webster, jr, Isaac Mills, Henry Daggett, jun and William Leffingwell, Esquires, be a committee in behalf of this town to present a respectful petition to the President of the United States, requesting him to convene Congress for the purpose of taking into consideration the restrictions upon the commerce of the United States, and to take such measures as the wisdom of that honourable body shall suggest

Passed in town meeting, May 4th, 1811.—Certified by

ELISHA MUNSON, *Town Clerk.*

From the Salem Gazette,

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS,
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. IX.

Fellow-Citizens,

In my last address, I remarked, that Mr. Jefferson, when he wrote his Notes on Virginia, did not imagine the people's faith and patience would carry them so far as to sacrifice to the WILL of their rulers such obvious and important interests as their commerce and navigation, and continue their admiration of their destroyers. Nobody indeed, could have believed it possible. The fact alone could render it credible.

After manifesting his own opinion that it would be our wisdom "to abandon the ocean altogether;" Mr. Jefferson adds: "But the actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce. They WILL exercise it for themselves." Yet at the close of the year 1807, he had acquired the confidence of the mass of the Nation to such a degree, that he ventured on the experiment "of abandoning the ocean," under the disguise of an EMBARGO; a name familiar for a temporary suspension of commercial navigation, for some definite and temporary cause or object. But the act imposing the Embargo was without limitation, and without an adequate cause or object. The reasons he assigned to Congress were so flimsy, the documents he communicated so insufficient, that if the effect of overweening confidence, and the force of party, were not known, it would seem impossible that Congress should have sanctioned the measure. As the people, however suffering the loss of trade, might be less tractable than Congress, it was deemed necessary to wrap up the project in mystery. Hence it was that part of the documents were withdrawn and returned to Mr. Jefferson as he had requested; and kept secret until the country was completely saddled with the Embargo, and in effect to this day. For tho' at length they were communicated and published, yet it was with a mass of other papers, and without any indication that they had been originally offered (what no one not in the secret would suspect) as part of the grounds for the Embargo. These two papers I shall publish, when I come to investigate the real motives of Mr. Jefferson in recommanding the measure.

Mr Jefferson having stated that the habits of the people of the United States attach them to commerce, and that they will exercise it for themselves, draws this inference—"War, then, must sometimes be our lot." This led him to broach his opinion on the most suitable preparations for war. And he says, that whether we provide for offence or DEFENCE, "the sea is the field on which we should meet a European enemy. On that element it is necessary we should possess some power. He then offers his reasons why a small naval force is sufficient for us, & adds that, "a small one is necessary." The result of his calculations of one year's possible exertion, in raising money to form a navy, would be eighteen ships of the line and twelve frigates; but without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be so applied.

Here we see Mr. Jefferson's deliberate opinion of the place where the U. States ought to meet a European enemy and of the fittest instrument of warfare, whether for offence or DEFENCE. Now mark his practice when he reached the summit of power in the Union. Instead of effective ships of the line and frigates, capable of "meeting a European enemy on the sea," he recommends the building of squadrons of GUN-BOATS only; which could not meet a European or any other enemy on the sea. Yes, he expressly states, "that this species of naval armament is proposed merely for defensive operation; that it can have but little effect towards protecting our commerce in the open sea, even on our own coast; and still less can it become an excitement to engage in offensive maritime war, towards which it would furnish no means."

Thus the gun-boat system perfectly coincides with Mr. Jefferson's notion of "abandoning the ocean altogether"—of renouncing all commerce (or at least all commercial navigation:) for gun-boats, he says, "can have but little effect towards protecting it in the open sea, even on our own coast." But he subjoins one consolation, *that gun-boats will not tempt us to engage in offensive maritime war* This reason is of the same kind with that offered to Congress, in his first message (Dec. 8, 1801) for desiring an *empty treasury:* for a full treasury, *revenues accumulated,* might offer temptations to make war. This he suggested as a motive for the repeal (which he had just proposed) of all the internal taxes. For when a person has a favorite project in view, he seizes eagerly on every circumstance which may promote, justify or excuse its execution. That anticipated repeal of the taxes had been diligently used as a means of gaining popularity; and Mr. Jefferson was determined to secure what he had gained.

This policy of Mr Jefferson of guarding against an abundant treasury, operated to a charm. His mischievous measures left the treasury empty; and worse than empty; for in the first year of Mr Madison's presidency, it was found necessary to provide by law for the borrowing of some millions of dollars to defray "the public expences;" and in the next for borrowing some millions more!

But although in political questions, affecting the general views and interests of the party, Mr. Jefferson was sure of support; yet in other cases he experienced occasional opposition. Some of his projects were too preposterous, or impracticable, to be maintained by his friends.—And although he succeeded in getting his gun-boats built; yet as soon as he ceased to be President, *they went out of fashion.* It was discovered that this favorite scheme, for general defence, was defective and contemptible, if not impracticable.* And in the first session of Congress under his successor, (June 1809) a committee of the Senate reported a bill for selling the gun-boats, with the reservation of a small number for particular situations. If the bill had become a law; and they had then been sold, it is possible they might have fetched a tenth part of what they had cost the United States, in the last years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency. In this gun-boat project we see one display of that gentleman's wisdom and ECONOMY.—But the bill miscarried: and the cause of its failure seemed to be this: As soon as it was known abroad that the gun-boat system was no longer favoured by the administration—if it was not even a subject of derision with one or more of its members, as well as in Congress;—and that a committee of the Senate had reported a bill for selling "this species of naval armament;"—the editors of newspapers renewed their attack upon them with upbraiding ridicule. The pride of the government was touched: perhaps Mr. Jefferson had interfered; or some of his friends for him; to save his feelings. Be this as it may, the bill was postponed; and the gun-boats remain unsold; altho' excepting twenty-four at New-Orleans, they were absolutely useless, were rapidly decaying, and were soon to become of no value. For the Secretary of the Navy reported (and the report was laid before the Senate with the bill to authorise the sale) that "if a gun-boat is suffered to lie in port for one year, without giving her any kind of repair, she will probably be found, at the end of that year, wholly unworthy of being repaired."—I take it for granted, that (with the exception of the few at New-Orleans) the gun-boats were not repaired within that year, nor since; and of consequence that they are now worthless.

In the same report, the Secretary of the Navy gave his "Estimate of the *annual* expence of taking care of the gun-boats laid up" (and all but those at New-Orleans were laid up) amounting to fifty-four thousand seven hundred and nine dollars; including ten thousand dollars from the estimate for annual repairs: because I presume no repairs of those *laid up* have been made.—Thus have one million and some hundred thousands of dollars been sacrificed to Mr. Jefferson's views and whims. And even the little saving which might have been made two years ago, has been prevented by a tenderness for his reputation, or the pride of those who co-operated with him in the original project.

But there is more ECONOMY in this business yet to be displayed. In another report, made three days after the former, the Secretary of the Navy states the comparative expences of building gun-boats and frigates: by which it appears that the former would cost gun for gun, more than twice as much as the latter. For instance, that a frigate mounted 56 guns (42 pound carronades and 24 pound long cannon) would cost 221,000 dollars; and 19 gun-boats carrying each two guns, 228,000 dollars; and that the building of 25 gun-boats carrying each one gun, would cost 222,500 dollars: That to fight 56 guns on board of 28 gun-boats, would require 1260 men; & to fight 56 guns in 56 gun-boats, would require 2520 men: and that these 2520 on board frigates each mounting 56 guns, and each requiring 420 men, can fight 336 guns, consisting of 42 pound carronades and 24 pound long cannon—[that is, the 2520 men would man and fight six frigates of 56 guns each.] He concludes his comparison with this further statement:—"That the difference between the annual expence of fighting 56 guns on board a frigate, and 28 gun-boats carrying 56 guns [two each boat] is $207,600; and that the difference in the annual expence of fighting 56 guns on board a frigate, and 56 gun-boats carrying each one gun, 535,500 dollars." That is above half a million of dollars more, for 56 gun-boats carrying each one gun, kept in service one year, than it would to maintain a frigate, for the same time, carrying the same number of guns!—Who now will call in question the wisdom and ECONOMY of Mr. Jefferson's plans? But the gun-boats might "if properly stationed," that is in the smooth water of land-locked harbours, afford some aid in defending such ports; they could not protect our commerce in the open sea, even on our own coast: ships of the line and frigates could do both: *and gun boats had the preference!* †

This plan of gun-boats instead of ships of the line and frigates, is perfectly consistent with, and a confirmation of the opinion extensively entertained—That Mr. Jefferson and his chief supporters are not friends, if they are not enemies to the foreign commerce of the United States as connected with their navigation, and that they are alike enemies to an efficient navy. Of these things I am sensible that many of my fellow-citizens will need no new evidence. For the information of others—instead of more details, at this time—I subjoin the open avowal of a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, during the last session. It furnishes the key to open to us the plan of the administration and its prime or confidental supporters; and will aid us in accounting for their conduct in relation to foreign powers, to France in particular.

As Mr. Eppes (Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law) in the last session of Congress, said of the Bank of the United States, that its fate was to be decided on party principles: so his colleague spoke of our government itself:—That "it was a government of party: that they were obliged to have recourse to such measures *as would enable them to retain their places:* that they never would go to war for the rights of the ocean: commerce never would be protected by force; not even if there was a blockading fleet at the mouth of each of our harbours: And Government [the party now in power and administering the government] never would risk a war until our resources were sufficient to defray the expences *without creating burthens to make them unpopular.*"

This avowal was made to another member of Congress, who at my request, while the declaration was fresh in his memory, committed it to writing.—I have not now room for comments upon it—if it does not speak a language too plain to require any.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
May 2, 1811.

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* In Senate, on a question for putting some of the frigates in commission for service, General Smith advocated the measure, partly on this ground, "*That seamen would not inlist to serve in the gun-boats:* but when inlisted for the frigates they might be *transferred from them to the gun-boats!*" On this kidnapping idea sea-faring men will be the best commentors.

† There is one fact connected with the gun-boat business which is little known; and as it was intended to form a part of that system of defence, it may not be uninteresting.

There is near the entrance of the Chesapeak Bay, a space of some miles in extent called the Middle Ground, where the water is sufficient depth for gun-boats, but too shallow for ships of war. Mr. Jefferson's project was, to form on some part of this shoal, an *Asylum* for his favorite species "of naval armament." This was to be accomplished by incompassing a part of the shoal with mounds of rocks, to be transported and thrown in until their ridges should rise fairly above the water.—On these ridges (I do not know whether in the form of a square or circle) were to be raised by walls of masonry, I think twelve feet high, and of a thickness (I suppose) sufficient to resist the battering of cannon, as well as of the sea. By an opening left in one of the sides, the gun-boats were to enter. And this opening was to be guarded by so running the two parts of this side that they might overlap, leaving a space between for the gun-boats to passs in and out.—With this most ingenious project Mr. Jefferson was so delighted, that embracing his glowing imagination the time of its execution; he exclaimed with transport—"Then let a British ship of war show her nose if she dare!"

It may occur to some to ask, why this Wet-dock (as well as the Dry-Dock) was not proposed to Congress. Unfortunately—or fortunately, Mr. Jefferson happened to meet with a man of common sense and experience—a *practical* philosopher—to whom the scheme was communicated. This gentleman in the first place, endeavoured (tho' in vain) to convince Mr Jefferson that the proposed foundation of his wall would not resist the rolling of the Atlantic waves. But when he told him that the sand of the Middle Ground, occasionally shifted; and that if his mounds of rocks resisted the force of the sea, they would cause an inland to be formed; and that the entrance of his dock (or pond) would be choaked up—Mr. Jefferson gave way: and the project was abandoned.

The first intimation of this project was given to me by a friend of Mr. Jefferson, who heard him utter *the stout defiance of the British navy;* and the details of it by a gentleman with whom Mr. Jefferson conferred on the subject, and who made the objections above stated.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1811.

The citizens of Chester county, opposed to the re-election of Simon Snyder, to the high and important office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, were to meet on Saturday the 18th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet the convention to be held at Carlisle on Monday the 27th inst.—and the citizens of Lancaster county, were to meet on the 20th inst. for the same purpose.

The non-intercourse law, passed at the last session of Congress, has created great discontent in the New-England states; the people are assembling in town-meetings, and expressing their disapprobation of that law in the most pointed terms.

The resolutions of the people of New-Haven, inserted in this day's Gazette, demands the serious attention of every American.

Sixty tenements in Chatham street, 15 in Augustus street, 15 in Duane street, and 10 in William street, New-York, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning the 19th inst.

Signs of the Times.—One hundred advertisements of insolvent debtors, taking the benefit of the new bankrupt law in *New-York*, are contained in the state paper of that commonwealth, of the 30th ult.

"We are credibly informed," says the Baltimore Federal Republican of the 20th inst. "that a letter is in town from one of the members of the executive, stating, that captain Rogers has positive orders to search for the British frigate, demand the impressed men she has on board, and if refused, to take them by force. The above may be relied on.

It is rumoured that a sale is negociating between the captain-general of the Havanna, through the medium of gov. Folch of Pensacola, and the government of the United States, for East and West Florida; and that gov. Folch has appointed Col. M'Kee, formerly of this place, a *minister plenipotentiary* to the United States to complete the same. We give this report to our readers as we received it, not vouching for its authenticity.

(Natchez Chron.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches to a gentleman in New-Orleans, dated 28th March, 1811.

"In the Spanish provinces every thing is in a state of anarchy. The Inspector of the Royal Army lately made his escape from Nacogdochez and came here; He has been made a prisoner by a party of the insurgents, and was about to be removed to St. Antoine, when he effected his escape."

BOSTON, *May 17.*

This city yesterday chose the number of Representatives to the General Court, to which it is entitled by its population—forty-four federalists, good and true, without opposition.

A bed of Plaister of Paris, of about 100 acres in extent, was some time since discovered in Duchess county, New-York, on a mountain near Esq. Benjamin's, on land belonging to Col. Ludington, which, on trial, proves to be equal, if not superior, to that from Nova-Scotia."

(From the N. York Gazette May 14)

By the fast sailing ship Orbit, Captain Vose, the Editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the evening of the 15th ult. inclusive. These papers are filled with the particulars of the retreat of the French army under Masena, together with various skirmishes, in all of which the British were more or less successful.

Capt. Vose has brought dispatches for Government.

In our Lloyd's Lists we find that the U. S frigate Essex sailed from Cowes on the 1st of April for Cherbourgh, and returned again to Cowes on the 12th.

In a dispatch from Lord Wellington of the 27th of March, datod Gouvea, he states, that,

" Devastation and slaughter, useless havoc and murder, continue to mark Massena's retreat. The prospect before our advanced guard was always that of burning villages, of plundered cottages, of murdered peasants; the roads were covered with the dying and the dead, with cannon, baggage, and ammunition, which the enemy could not carry off; with mutilated cattle, with every thing in short, that create horror and disgust, that could make the heart feel sentiments of indignation against the barbarous enemy, and pity for the suffering and revenged nation.

The Imperial Guard in the North of Spain, had been ordered to France.

Marshal Beresford, previous to his capture of Ney and his army had taken 16 pieces of cannon, and killed & wounded 600 men.

A battle was fought near Olot, on the 5th of March, between the Spanish Gen, Milans, and a French force of 4000. The enemy retreated with the loss of about 1600 The Patriots lost in killed and wounded, only 110.

At a court of the Prince Regent, held on the 11th ult. Mr. Foster had an audience, and took leave of the Prince Regent. previous to his departure for America, on his mission. We understand, by the passengers in the Orbit, that Mr. Foster was to sail about the 20th ult.

It was expected in England, at our latest dates, that the court of St. Petersburgh would on the arrival of the Baltic fleet, open its ports freely to English commerce. No express declaration had been made by any of the northern powers as to the line of policy they intended to pursue— more than one or two of the Baltic states are favourable disposed to G Britain; and it is said that a Danish messenger had arrived at London with a proposition for England to garrison Zealand and its capital with 10,000 men. It is certain, that the squadron under Saumarez was to be augmented.

By a late French decree, the poor Hamburgers are compelled to give up their arms, ammunition, &c. to the French Government.

A letter from Vienna, states, that the Emperor's brother, the Archduke Francis, had embarked for England, with 3 millions of money, jewels, &c. His absconding occasioned a great bustle.

It was rumoured in England, that a revolution had broke out in Sweden, and that Bernadotte and his supporters had been overthrown.

UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 13.—A mail from the United States has brought papers from New York, to the 10th, from Philadelphia to the 8th, from Boston to the 7th, and from Washington to the 6th, containing among other things, a perfect copy of Non-Intercourse Law, with the supplement of Mr. Eppes.

This document has excited so much attention in London, that we have it from the most respectable authority, that his Majesty's Ministers have it in contemplation, in about a fortnight, in consequence of this hostile measure, to issue another order in council, providing that no merchandize, the produce or property of the United States of America, shall be imported into Great Britain or Ireland in American bottoms, on the contrary that British shipping only was to be used.

This step may be delayed, but that it will, in all probability, be taken, we have no doubt, as our informant saw the draft, of the order itself.

It is said that no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France: and that it was known in the Peninsula, that a misunderstanding exists between France and Russia.—Report added, that Bonaparte has recalled his guards, in contemplation of a war in the North.

LONDON, April 15.

Capture of Marshal Ney, & 8000 of the French army.

Government have received the highly gratifying Inteligence of the capture and distruction of the whole of the rear guard of the French army, under the command of Marshal Ney, who is himself among the prisoners. The action which terminated in this glorious achievement, took place on the 31st ult. and was fought by the British and Portuguese under the command of Marshal Beresford. The French rear-guard, under Ney, originally consisted of 15,000 men, but by the previous captures and skirmishes, had been reduced to 8000, being the number taken on the glorious 31st of March.

Marshal Beresford had co-operated in so masterly a manner with Lord Wellington's army, that Ney found it impossible any longer to continue his retreat, and was therefore cut off from the main body.

The above intelligence was brought to Guernsey by a merchant vessel, and transmitted from thence to Government by Admiral the Prince de Bouillon. the British Naval Commander, on the Guernsey station. No doubts whatever as to the correctness of news. is entertained in the Government departments.—The vicinity of Oporto to the scene of action is an additional corroboration of the statement.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 15.

Downing street, April 13

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from Lord Wellington, by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goveia, March 27 :—

When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from Motta, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry and the light division under Major General Sir William Erskine only, supported these troops with the 6th and 2d division of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable, as nothing could be found in the country; and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The Cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear and take prisoners; and the militia under Col. Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celerico in which they killed 7 and wounded several, and took 15 prisoners. The militia under Gen Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.

The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps by Goveia, through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celerico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celerico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca, and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Porco Miserello and Prados.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celerico to-morrow.

Gen. Ballesteros surprised Gen. Remon on the 10th, at Palma, and dispersed his detachment and took from him 500 prisoners.

Gen. Ballesteros has since retired to Valverde, and I hear that Gen. Zayas has been detached from Cadiz with 6000 men. including 400 cavalry to be disembarked at Huelva, to join Gen Ballesteros.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patroles yesterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the command of Lieut. Perse, of the 16th light dragoons, and Lieut. Foster of the Royals who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them and took the officer and 37 prisoners.

The enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa.

Foreign Office, April 12.

Despatches have this day been received at this office from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated the 20th ult. stating that sir Wm. Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d of March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Compo-Mayo with the loss of 600 men, killed and wounded. On the 25th Gen Beresford's head-quarters were at Elves.

The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak piquet, to the other side of the Guadiana.

The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerene.

Gen. Ballesteros had returned to Gibraleon, on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of 600 men under Gen. Zayas.

Marshal Besseres arrived at Zamora on the 5th March, with 7000 men.

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20 dozen Straw Bonnets,
will be sold low by the dozen or otherwise.
15 barrels best green Coffee,
20 kegs pickled Oysters.
BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.
Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Robert Kinder & Co Benjamin Page, and Benjamin Bakewell, Glass Manufacturers, under the firm of B. Bakewell & Co. was dissolved on the 15th March last.

The business will in future be carried on by B Page and B Bakewell, under the firm of the former partnership

ROBERT KINDER & Co.
BENJAMIN PAGE,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1811.

JAMES NOYES,

PROPOSES to open an ENGLISH SCHOOL in Pittsburgh, on the first day of June next, at the house of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets

The terms of admittance are three dollars per quarter for each and every scholar

During the first quarter the said James will not make any difference in the compensation for the various studies that parents would wish their children to attend to. At the expiration of that time, he flatters himself, that he will be able to exhibit such a specimen of the improvement of his pupils in the grammatical construction of the English language, that those who intrust their youth to his care will be willing to advance the terms of tuition to four dollars a quarter, for each and every scholar that he instructs in that valuable study.

From the testimonials that the said James will be able to exhibit of his qualifications as a teacher, he flatters himself that he will be able to meet the approbation and encouragement of those who wish to have their youth well educated, and it shall be his highest ambition to endeavour to convince his employers, who intrust their children and youth to his charge, that their confidence has not been misplaced. *May* 12, 1811

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living near Col O'Hara's, now offers for Sale on very moderate terms,
100,000 feet pine boards, of a superior quality
50,000 pine shingles
40 barrels good lake salt
40 barrels genuine old whiskey;
together with his usual assortment of Groceries, Potter's Ware, Flour, etc. etc. and about 4000 lbs. well cured Kentucky Bacon.
JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front Streets.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1811.

Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to engage Eight or Ten good strong labouring *MEN* to descend the Ohio some distance, and afterwards to be employed in farming and other work. The engagements must be for one year at least For further particulars enquire of THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.
WILLIAM SHANNON.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1811. tf

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors, will find immediate employ, by applying to JOHN LINTON, Taylor, corner of Market and Second Streets, where all orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. 7t
Pittsburgh, April24, 1811.

Mr. WHALE,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS the honor of making known to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, his intention of opening an Academy for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in that polite accomplishment. Those parents and guardians that may be pleased to entrust their children to his care, may be assured that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to improve them in all the most fashionable Cotillons and Scotch steps, with a variety of new figures, &c.
Pittsburgh, *May* 20, 1811.

Strayed away from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a dark bay *MARE*, between 14 and 15 hands high, long mane, branded on the near shoulder, the near hind foot sore above the hoof. Any person who will deliver said mare to *William Graham*, innkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Ormsby's bottom, on the Monongahela, shall be handsomely rewarded.
THOMAS HOFFMAN.
May 18, 1811.

May 30, 1811

CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE Pittsburgh Troop of Light Cavalry will parade at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday next, on the Commons south-east of the town.
WM. WILKINS,
Capt. P. L. C.

TO FARMERS.

I WILL purchase from six to eight thousand pounds of *WOOL* of various kind and quality, for which a generous price in Cash will be paid, by
GEORGE SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, 30th May, 1811.

Mr. WHALE,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS the honour of making known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that his SCHOOL will open on *Wednesday Morning* next, June 5th. at Mr. Peters, Market Street, corner of the Diamond.
Subscriptions received at Messrs. Spencer's, Ker's, and Peters's.
Pittsburgh, *May* 30, 1811.

Peter A. Laubie,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for past favours, and to inform them that he will begin making ICE CREAMS To-morrow, (Saturday) and will continue making them during the Season on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and he will have TURTLE SOUP on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Pittsburgh, May 24, 1811.

The subscriber having for some time past advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette a stray *MARE*, and as no owner has come forward, he hereby gives NOTICE, that unless the owner comes forward in two weeks from this date she will be sold at public sale to defray the expences of her keeping.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, *May* 21, 1811.

CASH FOR *WHEAT.*

FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE in *CASH*, per bushel, will be given for all good Wheat, delivered within twenty-five days, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1811.
N B. Two shillings and two pence in cash, will be given for good Flour Barrels well seasoned

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.
Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,
Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.
He has now on hand and daily making
Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.
Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.
Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots. and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.
John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig
Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce —Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.
Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseasesto which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh.

Doct^r Robertson's

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costive ness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the mos efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatmeut as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines. and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms nave been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their opperation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills. have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral snbstances, too often destructive to the animal coustitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most oher purgatives, that while they operate Sently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there isa predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THEITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the moet difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its opeation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN, corner of Ferry and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation	
Do. by the barrel	
Do. by the hundred or less	
Common Flour	
Bran, low by the quantity	
Shipstuff	do.
Corn meal boulted	
Do. not boulted	
Do. chopped	
Do. ground in the ear for feed	
Do. shelled	
Do. in the ear	
Chopped rye,	

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*
Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.
N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Jugtices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.